# Evening Telegraph

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1869.

THE RIVAL FACTIONS IN VIR-

THE old Virginia politicians were always famous for their love of abstractions, and their ability to cavil on the ninth part of a hair, and the new men brought into political prominence by the modern course of events Seem to have inherited this peculiarity of their predecessors. Under the old system, Virginia was the most steadfast of the Democratic States. The majority was not always large, but it was reliable. Negro suffrage, however, brought into politics a new element that would have secured a steady succession of Republican victories if the Republican leaders had possessed sufficient wisdom, patriotism, and good feeling to avoid divisions, and to present a solid front to their wily adversaries. The registered voters comprised 144,645 white and 118,925 black men. If but one Republican ticket had been placed in the field, nearly every colored woter would have supported it, and, acting in conjunction with the white Republicans, they would have won an easy triumph. The result of the late election strengthens view. Wells received 101,291 votes, against 119,494 thrown for Walker, and while all the supporters of the former were thorough Republicans, the latter also gained a considerable number of adherents from the same party. The mass of the Walkerites, however, were evidently men of Rebel antecedents. There was not "a red marauder in the land" who did not sustain the Walker ticket. They had two important objects to accomplish—the encouragement of the Republican dissensions, and the exclusion of the proposed clause disfranchising Rebels from the new State Constitution. They have succeeded in both, and they no doubt hope to follow up this success by the speedy establishment of an avowed anti-Republican party.

At this juncture, the Chairman of the Wells Committee, who undoubtedly represents the mass of the Republicans, has requested the Chairman of the Walker Committee to ignore the prevailing dissensions, and to unite in an effort to promote a cordial union of all the Republicans of the State. His overtures were expressed in respectful language, and they appear to have been prompted by a proper spirit. The Chairman of the Walker Committee claims, in reply, that "the Grant-Walker party is the National Republican party of Virginia, representing the policy of the President and of Congress, and as such has no division to heal." This answer indicates that the new Governor and his friends intend to render further service to their Rebel allies in return for their support at the late election. It is folly to claim that the old out of respect for his official position. Virginia Democracy are either dead or thoroughly converted. They are under cover somewhere, and as they cannot have taken shelter behind the entrenchments of the Wells faction, the presumption is that they are making a masked battery of the Walker administration. When the passions engendered by the late campaign have more thoroughly subsided, new overtures may meet with better success. If they do not, Republicanism in Virginia will be slow to recover from the wounds inflicted by its professed

### THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

On Thursday next the election in Tennessee will take place, a Governor, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and members of the Legislature to be selected. The contest in this State resembles that in Virginia, both tickets being headed by avowed Republicans. The Republican Convention which assembled in Nashville some months ago to nominate a State ticket, terminated in an old-fashioned Southern row before even a temporary organization had been effected. Colonel William B. Stokes, the present member of Congress from the Third district, subsequently received the nomination for Governor of one faction, composed mainly of the colored delegates; while the remainder set up De Witt C. Senter, a reconstructed Rebel, had been president of the Senate when Parson Brownlow vacated the Governor's chair to enter the National Senate, and thereupon became the acting Governor during the remainder of the term for which Brownlow had been elected. Between these two candidates, each claiming to be the regular Republican nominee, a bitter contest has been waged. They have travelled the length and breadth of the State in company, addressing the same audiences in alternation, and abusing each other in terms which are characteristic of the only State in the Union which could bring to the surface simultaneously two such masters of the art of abuse as Andrew Johnson and Parson Brownlow.

The bulk of the colored population appears to side with Stokes: but Senter has led off a very large proportion of the original opponents of secession, including both Andrew and the Parson, and rallies to his support the entire conservative element. At the Presidential election last November Grant received 56,757 votes, and Seymour 26,311—a majority of 30,446 for the former. Senter will poll the full Seymour vote, and thousands of those who voted for Grant will support him. But, most important of all, the Supreme Court of the State has decided that, as acting Governor, he has the power to remove the commissioners of registration, and to fill their places by persons of his own selection, when in his judgment there is sufficient cause for so doing. Of this power be has made

| very liberal use, and the new registrars are accused of openly defying the Franchise law by placing on the lists the names of thousands who are disfranchised. In this way the voting population has probably been sufficiently increased to give Senter a decided majority. His supporters earnestly advocate the repeal of the disfranchising laws at present in force; but, while the more reasonable people throughout the country unquestionably sympathize with them in this object, the manner in which they are attempting to ignore the laws while yet in force is, to say the least, one of questionable expediency.

The candidate for Superintendent of Instruction on the Stokes ticket is J. L. Mc-Dowell, his opponent being Albert J. Tipton. The standing of the last Legislature was as

Republicans...... 25 Republican majority. 25 101

Totals..... 25 In consequence of the peculiar character of the struggle between the Gubernatorial candidates, the result of the Legislative contest is also involved in doubt. Later advices represent that the Senter leaders fear that the Democrats will serve them an old party trick, and attempt to secure control of the new Legislature, independently of the Senter movement. But in the event of the Senter faction securing a majority of the members, it is understood that Andrew Johnson, who so recently rejoiced at his emancipation from the tyranny of Congress and the cares of office, will present his claims to the seat in the Senate now held by Fowler, the anti-impeacher. The fact that he resides in Eastern Tennessee, from which section comes also the Senatorial Parson, will tend to damage his prospects in no small measure, while the opposition of the old-line Whigs places his chances in still greater

OUR DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

In England, when they wish to dispose of some professional politician, whom it is not safe to intrust with any responsible office at home, and who refuses to be suppressed, they make him Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or Secretary, or give him a berth of some kind in one of the West Indian islands, where it is devoutly hoped that the tropical fever will do for him so that he will be heard of no more. This sort of political banishment is not unknown in this country, but we make consuls out of the rag-tag and bob-tail of our political parties, and send them abroad to represent the great American people in all quarters of the civilized globe. When a fellow becomes too importunate and will not be satisfied without an office of some kind, they make him a consul to get rid of him, and to send him as far away from home as possible, with the sincerest wishes that he may never come back. If it is some great gun in the political world, to whom a home office of value equal to his demands cannot be granted on account of public opinion, he is provided for by a foreign mission, it being supposed that the French, Spaniards, and other benighted foreigners will be obliged to put up with him for fear of a row, and that they will at least treat him politely

It is certain that, with a very few honorable exceptions, our whole diplomatic service is a scandal and discredit to the nation. Men whom the administration would not venture to assign to post offices, or even common clerkships, at home, are considered plenty good enough to represent us abroad, until Europe, Asia, and Africa have been turned into a sort of Botany Bay for the reception of the political criminals of the United States. We sometimes complain that the governments of Europe ship their paupers and criminals to our shores, as the easiest way of getting rid of them; but they might easily retort by pointing to our ministers and diplomatic agents, whom they are obliged to receive and treat like gentlemen.

The United States has arrived at a position when this state of affairs cannot be permitted to continue without national disgrace. The revelations made during the quarrel between Mr. Hale, our late Minister to Spain, and his secretary, ought to bring the blush of shame to every American's cheek, and yet we have endeavored to sustain the well-won reputation of our diplomatic corps by sending out Daniel E. Sickles to succeed Mr. Hale. It is time that this whole Botany Bay system of diplomacy was done away with. We have interests in foreign ports that cannot be trifled with, that require intelligent management, and if we are to expect foreigners to respect us, we will have to send out diplomatic representatives for whom we have ourselves some respect. A reform in this matter has been urged again and again, but the United States Senate is interested in providing for the place hunters under its patronage; and unless the matter is vigorously and persistently urged, there is little hope for improvement. An improvement in our diplomatic service rests in a great measure with the newspapers of the country, and if they advocate it with the proper energy, Congress will[be forced, in deference to public opinion, to inaugurate a new state of affairs.

THE Age expatiates at length upon municipal extravagance, and the magnitude of the sums squandered to reward political favorites. There may be some truth in its statements, but we have no faith in its proposed remedies. A change from Republican to Democratic rule would only intensify existing evils. The Democratic rulers of New York city are unrivalled for extravagance and corruption, and we have no reason to expect better things from the dominance of the favorites of the Philadelphia Democracy. What is needed is that both parties should nominate and elect better men than those usually chosen, and that the whole system of municipal government should be reconstructed on principles that would insure honesty and efficiency in every department. Reforms in some directions have proved entirely successful, and if legislators and councilmen were sincerely anxious to stop stealing, plans could be de-vised for guarding the public interests at all

WASHINGTON MONU-NATIONAL

WE are a great people. There is no denying that fact, for our orators have dinned it into our ears, every newspaper writer in want of a subject expatiates upon it, and every disrespectful foreigner who would pretend to dispute it would be looked upon with scorn and contempt, even if he did not get his head punched to convince him of the truth of the proposition. We have our weaknesses, however. There are some things for which, as Artemus Ward would say, we have no "fort," There are a few matters in which we generally fail. One of our weak points is monument building; in this we do not, as a general rule, succeed. Most of the monuments that we have managed to complete owe their existence to the exertions of a few energetic and enthusiastic individuals; but the majority of our efforts in that line approximate to failures, in an artistic sense at least. It is tolerably evident that the great American people, whatever their accomplishments in other respects may be, have not as yet developed any very decided genius for monu-

Opposite to the President's house in Washington there is a structure that resembles a huge factory smoke-stack, or rather that is what it would look like if it were run up to the proposed altitude; for this was intended to be the biggest thing in the monumental line in all creation. It was thought proper that, as Washington was the greatest man that ever lived, he should have the highest monument ever erected to perpetuate his memory. It is lucky for Washington that the perpetuation of his fame does not depend upon the monument, for he would be more than half forgotten by this time.

About twenty years ago the corner-stone of this emblematic smoke-stack was laid with imposing ceremonies, and Daniel Webster delivered an oration, in which he demonstrated in a manner satisfactory to all his auditors the utility of monuments in general and the importance of this one in particular. Somewhat less than one-half of the structure was run up, and then the funds ran out, and for more than ten years it has stood upon the soft ground of the Mall, a disgrace to the nation, an eye-sore to every visitor to the capital, and threatening every day to tumble over by its own weight. The opinion has begun to prevail very generally that the best thing to do with the affair would be to tear it down, and run the risk of having Washington's memory survive in the hearts of hiscountrymen without any such extraneous aids. Within a few days past, however, the air has been thick with rumors that Mr. William B. Astor has expressed an intention to finish the National Washington Monument at his own expense. Mr. Astor has money enough to undertake the job, and if he should undertake it, it would be a monument for him as well as for Washington. Mr. Astor has not been in the habit of throwhis cash around in very loose manner heretofore, and there is very excellent reason for concluding that he never intended to undertake any such an enterprise as this. The general impression seems to be that it would be a mere waste of money for Mr. Astor, or anybody else, to invest cash in the National Washington Monument, and some of the New York papers are therefore suggesting the propriety of his erecting a Washington monument entirely on his own hook in Central Park.

There is a certain amount of absurdity in this proposition that requires no particular demonstration. If Mr. Astor does intend to erect a Washington monument, he should place it in this city, and there will be no difficulty in his obtaining the intersection of Broad and Market streets for a site, provided he undertakes to do the job in first-rate style. In Central Park it would be in a measure hidden from the world, while at the location we have suggested it would be seen of men and honored accordingly.

However this may be, it is certainly to be hoped that our great national failure at Washington will either be completed by Mr. Astor or some other charitably disposed millionaire, or else torn down and put out of sight as soon as possible. At present it is a standing disgrace to the people of the United States.

MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON has at last solved the grand and perplexing problem of woman's work and woman's wages. Let a woman attire herself in the same rig as a man, discarding all such monstrosities in dress as the Bloomer costume, and going the whole figure in shirt and pantaloons, and she will command the same class of work and the same scale of wages as those of the other sex. This happy solution of the woman's rights question is certainly fortunate. There is but one drawback to it, and that arises in regard to the highly important question as to how the population of the world is to be kept at its present aggregate, without even considering the question of a material increase in numbers. If women are to be completely metamorphosed, casting off all their old habits along with their old clothes, who will attend to the nurture and care of the boys and girls that are to take the places of the present generation of men? And who, we beg leave to inquire of Elizabeth, will attend to the trifling matter of giving birth to another generation, when the present infantile supply is exhausted? When the skilled services of every woman in the land become worth four dollars or more a day, by reason of her donning a shirt and a pair of trousers, the luxury of childish prattle will be placed beyond the reach of men of moderate means.

OF COURSE,-The farce of a State election was gone through with in Kentucky yesterday, and an overwhelming Democratic victory was the result. In 1861, the only thing that prevented Kentucky from going Democratic, like the rest of the slave-holding States, was the early arrival on her soil of a large force of loyal soldiers. If she had been permitted to follow her Democratic proclivities at that time, she would not have been so intensely Democratic as she is at present.

GROSS INJUSTICE.—It is reported that the editor of an Austrian newspaper has been fined five florins, equivalent to \$1.75, for proclaiming Andrew Johnson to be "the most corrupt scoundrel in America." In the name of all that is good, bad, and indifferent, what is Austria coming to, and whither is she tending? Franz Joseph, spurred on in the path of liberal reform by his Prime Minister Von Beust, has inaugurated so many startling changes in the administration of his government since the fatal day of Keeniggratz, that Austria is popularly supposed to have become one of the freest nations on the Continent. And now comes the melancholy news that this enterprising journalist has been muleted in the enormous sum of \$1.75 for calling Andrew Johnson "the most corrupt scoundrel in America." The whole fabric of Austrian liberty proves to be as rickety as one of the traditional castles of Spain, and vanishes into the very thinnest sort of air just as its goodly proportions have elicited the admiration and approval of the whole world. The Austrian editor, happily for himself, when attempting to do up Andrew Johnson in a single sentence of less than ten words, drew it very mild; but it must be said that the judge who pronounced sentence upon him was not so dainty. The punishment inflicted was so extravagant in proportion to the enormity of the offense, that there can be no doubt that the Court intended to make an example of the libeller. But then, as the New York Tribune remarks, in commenting on this cause celebre, the Austrians "eannot be supposed to know Mr. Johnson as we, to our infinite joy and comfort, have known him." Another Keeniggratz is needed to give them the merest taste of liberty.

Signs of the Times.-A large increase in the number of diarrhoal cases in the weekly mortality report, and the coincident phenomena of innumerable peach stones in the gutters of our principal thoroughfares.

THE CHINESE TRADE. FROM an "Abstract of Trade and Customs Revenue Statistics from 1864 to 1868, published by the Imperial Maritime Customs" of China, we take the following extracts, which present a comparison of the Chinese trade with the United States and Great Britain. The tael is valued at \$1.48 United States coin, and the picul is equal to 133 pounds avoirdupois:-

The grand total of the customs revenue of China for the year 1868 was 9,425,656 taels. The two great articles of export from the kingdom are silk and tea. and those of import are oplum, of which a quantity to the value of 26,127,869 tacls was imported in 1865 cotton goods, of which a quantity to the value of 22,373,056 taels was imported in 1868; woollen goods, of which a quantity to the value of 6,511,514 taels was imported in 1868. The grand total of imports in 1868 was valued at 71,121,213 taels.

The total value of the exports for 1868 was 69,114,-783 taels. The total value of re-exports was 2,197,421 taels. What portion of this trade is carried on in American vessels is not ascertainable from the tables published by the British Government. To increase our trade, the merchants of this country should have the active co-operation of the Consuls residing in China, and their reports, instead of lying in the pigeon-holes of the Bureau of Commercial Relations for six months after their receipt, should be published, so as to aid in the undertaking.

The bureau is not to be blamed for this, and in many matters where red tape drags its slow length along, the law is the offending thing. Let the law be amended so that the merchants can get the consular reports before the ink becomes faded upon them, and this first step in the way of information may lead to the spread of our commerce and the credit of the country.

ANNUAL TRADE OF CHINA WITH THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN. Imported from, Exported to, Tuels, Tuels,

36,327,556

4,482,859

Great Britain. . . . . 11,650,758

United States.... 3,183,021

Great Britain....12,369,787

United States....

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CHARLES COMMENCES ! ! ! !	designed	-1866	Ologa Carto
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CENTRAL AME	LICAN EXPO	mis.—The	amount of

coffee, sugar, cochineal, and indigo exported from the Central American States for the year 1868 was as follows:-Rica. Toms, 10,000

Tone, 18,000 5,000 1,000 1,150 Coffee ..... Sugar.......3000 Cochineal.....1000 2000 1150 Indigo..... .25,150 This amount will probably be increased at least 50

per cent, in the next two years,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER .- TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alcenated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 63 UHESNUT Street.

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

—An appropriation (\$50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to

Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist, No. 1602 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, No. 678 BROADWAY, New York, No. 81 GREEN Street, Beaton.

5 125 Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

JOSE POEY, Medico-Cirujano de la Facultad de la Habana, hi

rasladado su domicilio a la calle de Green, No. 1517, donde recibe consultas de 7 a 9 de la manana y de 3 a 6 de DR. JOSEPH POEY, Graduate of the University of Habana (Ouba), has removed to No. 1817 Green street Office Hours -7 to 9 A. M., 3 to 6 P. M. 7 231f JAMES M. SCOVEL,

Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 612 to 1

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BENY HEADQUARTERS POST 19, G. A. R., Comrades will assemble at Headquarters at 9 o'clock A. M., eth inst., to attend the jumeral of Comrade ROBB It. W. H. WARNER, S. V. C. DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPErator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the me in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and ice to extracting teeth. absolutely without pain, by nitrous oxide gas. Office. 1027 WALNUT St. 1 285

VERY SUPERIOR COLONG TEAS (Black) in 5, 10, and 15 pound Handsome Caddies, at wholesale prices.

FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and tutbern No. 1038 MARKET Street

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—"HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appatite and premeting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general deblifty and dyspepsis, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferraginous tonis. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CRAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Nurgery."

[Education of the System Control of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Nurgery." For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 802 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD PHILADELPHIA, July 31, 1869, new stock subscribed for und The Certificates for the new stock subscribed for under resolution of February 24 fare now ready, and will be deresolution of February Receipt.

Evered on return of the receipt.

State THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer. OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COM-

PANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Nos. 4 and 5 EXCHANGE BUILDING.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semiannual dividend of SIX PER CENT. payable to the
stockholders on demand, free of all ta.

82347 J. H. HOLLINSHEAD, Scoretary.

OLOTHING.

# NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY!

# THIS IS THE REASON WHY!

#### ROCKHILL & WILSON

ARE MAKING GREAT REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICE OF THEIR CLOTHES.

#### ROCKHILL & WILSON

HAVE A STUPENDOUS LOT OF FINE SUMMER CLOTHING GOING OFF CHEMP.

#### ROCKHILL & WILSON

RE DETERMINED NOT TO LET ANYBODY UNDERSELL THEM ON THEIR SUMMER STOCK.

#### ROCKHILL & WILSON

HAVE LOWERED ALL THEIR PRICES ON EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.

### ROCKHILL & WILSON

HAVE EXACTLY WHAT EVERY MAN OF THE PRESENT GENERATION NEEDS TO PUT ON HIS BACK!!!!!

GENTLEMEN!!

COME AND SEE THE GOODS.

COME AND SEE THE PRICES.

COME AND SEE

ROCKHILL & WILSON.

AT THE

# GREAT BROWN HALL.

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

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GROOERIES, ETO. CLARET WINES.

ONE THOUSAND DOZEN

High and Medium Grade Clarets. OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, IN WOOD,

And bottled here at one-third less cost than same Wines imported in Glass.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE

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MEW SPICED SALMON. FIRST OF THE SEASON.

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Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge. DREXEL, WINTHBOP & CO., DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,

New York.

#### INSTRUCTION.

WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY," S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE.

T. BRANTLY LANGTON, having leased the upper part of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen

school on MONDAY, September 13.

The facilities of this building for school purposes will se apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be inder the immediate supervision of Dr. Jansen, and is

eing abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice f either light or heavy gymnastics. The course of instruction embraces all that is needed of the boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial

Circulars containing full information respecting Primary Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal ar

H E H I L L"
SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,

An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Artistic Institution,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS!
At Potistown, Montgomery County, Pa.
The First Term of the Nincteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the St day of September next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address REV. GEORGE F, MILLER, A. M.
Principal

REFERENCES

REV. DRS. Moigs. Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlenberg, Stover, Hutter, Stork, Courad, Bomberger, Wylio, Sterret, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc.

HONS. Judge Hadlow, Leonard Myere, M. Russell Thayer, Benj M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymer, John Killinger, etc.

ESQS. James E. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, C. S. Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft, Theodore G. Boggs, C. F. Norten, L. L. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Dorr, Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Go. etc.

R E C T O R Y S C H O O L,

Bev. C. W. EVERENT, Rector, aided by five resident
assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year,
and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions,
and every department of business. Thorough physical
education, including military drill, boating, and swanming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to
fourteen. Terms, 8760 per annum.

The fall seasion begins September 7.

urteen. Terms, \$750 per annum. The fall session begins September 7. Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D. Hamden, July 15, 1829. DELACOVE INSTITUTE, BEVERLY, NEW JERSEY.-A leading school for Young Ladies, promi-

nent for its select tone and superior appointments. For prospectus address the Principal. M. BACHELLE G. HUNT. GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, ESTABLISHED 1780. English, Classical, and Scientific School for Boys. Boarding and Day Papils. Session begins MONDAY, September 6. For circulars apply to

C. V. MAYS, A. M., Principal, Germantown, Philadelphia

ASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AU-BOSTON and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a lead-ing New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorough English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplish-ments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Loca-tion for health beauty, and refining influences, unsur-passed. Next year begins Sept. 20. Address 7 27 6w CHARLES W. CUSHING. PEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution, so long and so favorably known, continues to furnish the best educational advantages in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Catalogues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. Oollege opens September 18.

7273m JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING REmoved from No. 1224 to No. 1212 SPRUCE Street, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, James W. Queen & Co., and after August 25.

AT THE SCHOOL. 7273m

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY.

MONDAY, September 6, 1869. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boarding and dey pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphis, Pa., Verney and Philadelphis, Pa., Verney an

RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal. Young men prepared for husiness or high standing in College. Circulars at No. 1228 CHESNUT Street. 717 3m

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Principal and Proprietor A MERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

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Instructions will begin MONDAY, September 6, 1889.
CIRCULARS AT THE MUSIC STORES. 7 24swilt.

# DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB

# HERRING'S PATENT

FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR., June 12, 1869.

Mesers. Farrel, Herring & Co.,

No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few menth ago.

From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The toels, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest. That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Bur-

6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Agent.

DENNSYLVANIA

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RAILROAD COMPANY. A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS OFFERED AT

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Apply at Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Office No. 308 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [8 2 1mrp CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH.

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GOVERNMENT WAGONS AT PUBLIC SALE. WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1869.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1869.
Will be sold at public auction in this city, at Judiciary
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